

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Lotze House (Shortall House) Inventory Number: AA-2394
Address: 8023 Long Hill Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Pasadena Zip Code: 21122 County: Anne Arundel
USGS Quadrangle(s): Curtis Bay
Property Owner: State of MD's Dept. of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 90060460
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 16 Tax Map Number: 16
Project: DNR Documentation of Razings Agency: Department of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Historic Preservation Consultant
Preparer's Name: Catherine Masek Date Prepared: 12/2/2008
Documentation is presented in: MIHP form for Lotze House, AA-2394, by Catherine Adams Masek, 2008
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Criteria Evaluation:

Criterion A:

The Lotze House is associated with the history of fire detection/ prevention and the protection of woodlands in Maryland. Its significance, additionally, may be as one of the few, if not only, standing towerman's houses built by the CCC of the WPA in Maryland. It was used continuously as the towerman's dwelling from c. 1933-1939 through c. 1965-70 and reflects changes made by occupants during that time. The current dwelling is altered from its original, with insensitively inserted modern materials, alterations and additions that compromise the significance of the building, as well as deterioration. The current bathroom, kitchen, adjacent bedroom and partial living space were contained within the original building. The original floor plan was altered when the current kitchen and bath were inserted. The plan was also altered when the rear gable roofed living / dining addition was constructed. And finally, with the west additions of stair/ animal room and mud/ utility room, the house changed greatly from its original configuration. Furthermore, the alteration/ removal of interior woodwork, alteration of fireplace, doors, second floor access, and finishes negatively affects the significance of the building. Exterior roofing and guttering is green with vegetation growth and vinyl siding has replaced German siding. The site and the shell of the main block of the building exist and are

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments: *Based on available information, house and tower appear eligible for the NR for their association with the history of fire protection*
Jonathan Sager 12/19/08
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
[Signature] 12/17/08
Reviewer, National Register Program Date

200804002

associated with fire prevention in Maryland, but the complete historic building that would contribute to that site is missing.

Criterion B:

There are no persons of significance associated with this site, as required by Criterion B. While Gustave Lotze had a floral business in Anne Arundel County, he did not make a significant contribution to the way of life in the community or region. His conveyance of the Fire Tower property by four separate deeds to the State of MD was of significance, in that better fire detection practices could be provided to the citizens of Maryland. The Shortalls, although longtime occupants and lookouts, are not known to have made significant impact upon fire fighting/ fire detection practices.

Criterion C:

The Lotze House does possess the site, setting and shell of an early 20th century towerman's dwelling; however, its integrity as a whole has been compromised. Interior alterations, floor plan changes, modern insertions and deterioration all contribute to a loss of distinguishing characteristics associated with the original dwelling. The Lotze House appears to have exemplified, initially, the typical floor plan and size of a CCC- built Towerman's house associated with fire tower construction of the 1930's; however, further research into its existing historic building fabric, its uniqueness as a standing example of such a house, and its similarity or difference from other standing towerman's houses would clarify the degree to which this site is significant under Criterion C. It is not currently evident, without destructive investigation, that the Lotze house possesses a significant number of characteristics associated with the type of house that the CCC built. Such defining characteristics as the size, local material usage, fireplace, and interior woodwork are concealed, missing or unknown at this time. In summary, it is not clear at this time whether the house is eligible under Criterion C.

In conclusion, in its current state and without further research and onsite investigations, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Lotze House eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, further research and building investigation would clarify and answer a number of questions about the original house floor plan, its similarity to others and to the standard, and the number of other existing towerman's houses in Maryland. These additional investigations / research may identify the building as eligible within Criterion C.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Lotze House (Shortall House)

MIHP # AA-2394

Long Hill Fire Tower property

8023 Long Hill Drive

Pasadena vicinity, MD

c. 1933-1939

Public- within Maryland's Forest Service Southern Region Office and Forestry Education Center property

The Lotze House is located south of Lipin's Corner and on the east side of Long Hill Road, in the vicinity of Pasadena. The relatively flat, wooded, 4.9 acre site is accessible via a 200 feet long improved one lane driveway from one lane Long Hill Road. Within 50' of the house is the c. 1923 Long Hill Fire Tower, one of 24 remaining out of the 44 total constructed in Maryland. The nearest tower is now in Welcome, Charles Co. The dwelling, which historically was built to house the towerman or lookout, and his family, has been occupied recently by animals and chickens. Views are of pine trees and native woodlands to the north, east and west of the house. To the south are the 60' tall steel lookout tower, modern park office and modern metal storage buildings.

The current dwelling is one and a half story, L-shaped, and wood frame, with walls of vinyl siding, roof of asphalt shingle and guttering of vinyl. The earliest section was built c. 1933-1939, probably by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) program, who followed a standard plan. This simple rectangular 5 bay by 2 bay gable roofed one and half story frame house, faces south. To this was added a gable roofed one and half story north frame addition, a shed roofed one story east frame addition, a gable roofed one and a half story west frame addition, and a shed roofed one story west frame addition. The floor plan changed and/ or expanded with each addition. The insertion of a modern kitchen and bath in the original main block of the house also changed the floor plan. While the location and exterior main block remain intact, insensitive alteration has also occurred over the last 60 years to wall surfaces, baseboard, stair, doors, exterior roofing and siding. The one existing outbuilding is not historic, built c. 1970. The house is associated with the history of fire detection/ prevention and the protection of woodlands in Maryland. Furthermore, its significance may be as one of the few, if not only, standing towerman's houses built by the CCC of the WPA in Maryland.

In its current state and without further research and onsite investigations, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Lotze House eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, further research and building investigation would clarify and answer a number of questions about the original house floor plan, its similarity to others and to the standard, and the number of other existing towerman's houses in Maryland. These additional investigations / research may identify the building as eligible for the National Register.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2394

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic LOTZE HOUSE (Preferred)

other Shortall House

2. Location

street and number 8023 Long Hill Drive not for publication

city, town Pasadena X vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of MD's Department of Natural Resources

street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, Tawes State Office Bldg, D-3 telephone 410-260-8932

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of Circuit Court liber 696 folio 302

city, town Annapolis tax map 16 tax parcel 16 tax ID number 90060460

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2394

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Summary:

The Lotze (Shortall) House is located in Anne Arundel County, in the vicinity of Pasadena, on one lane Long Hill Road, approximately 200 feet east of the road in a small forest of pine trees. It is located within the boundaries of a property owned by the State of Maryland's Department of Natural Resources. Historically, part of a 37.5+ acre parcel called "Timber Neck", the property is currently considered part of Pasadena, and more specifically, near the intersection called "Lipins Corner." This once quiet intersection is currently the intersection of the four lane divided MD Rte 177 (Mountain Rd) and MD Rte 648 (Baltimore Annapolis Blvd). (See historic photo included of Lipins Corner.) The one and a half story frame dwelling is currently accessed via a narrow 200+ feet paved entry driveway into the State of MD owned Forest Service Southern Region Office and Forestry Education Center. The parcel is relatively flat, with views within the park parcel to the south of the Long Hill Fire Tower, three modern, metal, two story storage buildings and the modern, wood, one story park office building. The park property is approximately 4.9 acres. Views to the immediate north, east and west are of woodlands. Small early and mid 20th century houses and small businesses stand on all sides of the park property outside the park boundaries.

The one and a half story, L- shaped, wood frame house sits on a foundation that is only visible in the rear as concrete parging over block. There is vinyl siding on the walls, asphalt shingles on the roof and roof gutters/ downspouts are of vinyl. There is no historic basement, but a 6x6 mid 20th century cement block full height basement has been excavated for the furnace. The earliest section of this c. 1933-1939 house is a 5 bay by two bay, gable roofed, one and a half story frame house. The main entry is in the center of the front (south) façade. There is an interior chimney flue in the center of roof. An early 20th century one bay by two bay shed roofed addition to the east houses the radio office. A two bay by two bay, gable roofed, one story section with exterior chimney was added to the north of this in the mid 20th century. A room to the west with staircase has been added to the west. A shed roofed, one story, two bay by one bay section was added to the west in the mid- late 20th century. Overall, the building is in fair condition. The house is altered from its original, with insensitively inserted modern materials, alterations and additions that compromise the significance of the building and deterioration. The addition of the rear (north) wing has altered the floor plan of the main living space and the insertion of the modern kitchen and bathroom have altered the front entry area and front half of the original main dwelling. The staircase, doors and interior woodwork in half of the house have been altered by the occupation of animals/ large dogs and chickens. Exterior roofing and guttering is green with vegetation growth and vinyl siding has replaced German siding. A variety of window styles are evident, due to the stages of construction; however, most of the original windows in the main house exist. There is one outbuilding, a c. 1970 gambrel roofed utility shed. The shed has a wood floor, composition fiberboard walls, and asphalt shingled roof.

Comprehensive description:

This one and a half story house, begun c. 1933- 1939, faces south towards the look out tower, entrance driveway and late 20th century park related structures. In the center of the front (south) façade is the main entry, whose door is wood with 6 horizontal panels. There are 3 glass panels in the upper half and 3 solid panels in the lower half. This is covered by a late 20th century metal and glass storm door. A simple wooden hood over the door has plain brackets holding a roof covered with asphalt shingles. On either side of the door are original windows, which are primarily 6/6 double hung sash. Each has a recession in the outer edge of the window frame to hold a wood framed window screen. The small 4 paned hinged window immediately west of the door is, stylistically, an exception.

The side (east) façade of the main block has a 6/1 paned double hung sash window on the second story. There are two additions attached to the east gable end. One is the shed roofed one story two bay radio office. There is a 6/6 window and screen in its left bay. A door in the right bay, the side entrance into the radio office, has 6 panes over 3 horizontal wood panels. A wood and screen door covers the exterior door. The side (east) façade of the rear one story addition holds two 6/6 paned double hung sash windows.

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On the rear (north) façade of the house is the gable end of the rear one story addition, a collapsed exterior chimney flue, and three bays of the main block. In the rear gable end are two windows, each 6/6 paned double hung sash. A pile of brick and block from the collapsed chimney is located at the northeast corner of the building. Because the topography slopes away from the building and downhill, there is a partial crawl space beneath this addition. A small window accesses this crawl space. The oil tank is located outside this gable roofed addition and in front of the crawl space window. On the west façade of the rear gable end addition is a mid 20th century three-part window. The center portion is one pane and the connecting windows are each 6/6 paned, double hung sash with triple track screen/storm windows.

Adjoining the north gable end rear addition is the rear (north) façade of the main block of the house. Two windows, rather than three, now exist in the rear façade. (One window that lit the staircase in the right bay has been closed.) A late 20th century metal and block exterior basement entrance is located beneath the left or easternmost of these bays. The 6' x 6' square concrete floored, cement blocked full height basement houses only the furnace.

On the west façade of the main block are three bays. In the left bay is an entrance. (Due to animal occupancy, this entrance is currently blocked/ covered on the interior.) The exterior wood door, 6 panes over 3 horizontal wood panels, is covered by a metal and glass late 20th century storm door. In the second bay is a 6/1 double hung sash and a similar window is located in the second story of this west facade. Both have triple track storm/ screen windows. Attached to this west gable end is a one story shed roofed, two bay mid- late 20th century laundry/ mud room addition. The rear and west walls of this addition are blank, with no openings. On the front (south) façade of this shed roofed addition are two bays. In one is a sash window that has been altered and partially covered with wood. In the second bay, there is a doorway. In the doorway there is a wood door with 9 panes in the upper section and 2 vertical panels in the lower section.

Entering the house via the main entrance on the front (south) façade, one is standing in the cork-floored, narrow, low ceilinged kitchen. The cabinetry is mid-late 20th century, lightweight wood paneling covers all walls. This room is located on the front of the house. (All lightweight wood paneling in the house is artificial, simulated wood paneling.)

To the east of this kitchen is the radio office in the shed roofed addition. Built in cabinetry, desk, and shelving are located on the south wall. A nemometer (wind gauge/ weather gauge) still sits on one of the shelves. Also in this room there is a dropped ceiling, sheet flooring and mid- late 20th century closet with sliding doors.

To the north or rear of the radio office, there is a narrow (north-south) bedroom in the rear gable roofed addition. The walls of this room are covered with lightweight wood paneling and there is a mid- late 20th century closet with sliding doors.

To the west of the bedroom and radio office is the living and dining area, which occupies part of the main block and the remainder portion of the rear (north) addition. An exposed brick chimney flue (for stove attachment) in the center of the main block stands on the south wall of the room. All walls are covered with lightweight wood paneling and there are dropped panels in the ceiling. This space is not divided with walls, but open as one continuous room.

To the west of the kitchen is a mid -late 20th century bathroom, with sheet Formica-like wall panels and cork floor. North of this room in the rear of the main house is a bedroom. There is a cork floor and what appears to be painted wall and ceiling (possibly masonite) panels. The bathroom doors, like the other interior doors, are hollow core, plain, modern veneer doors.

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In the doorway between this bedroom and the adjacent west room with staircase, in the main block, are two doors. One swings on a hinge into the bedroom and one slides into a pocket, accessed from the other side. Walls of the west room with staircase are covered with lightweight wood paneling and damaged cork covers the floor. Everything west of the bedroom and bathroom appears to have been occupied by large dogs/ animals since the last occupants vacated. The condition of the space is very deteriorated. Unfortunately, animal defecation blankets this space, as well as the second floor. The entire stair is covered with lightweight wall to wall paneling and pulled/ torn wall to wall carpeting. All woodwork is animal damaged.

The second floor reflects animal damage. Two of the rooms around the enclosed staircase do not have finished ceilings, but are finished with lightweight wood paneling and damaged carpeting. The rooms above the kitchen and bathroom are unfinished- but dogs have occupied these spaces as well. One second floor room over the living / dining area is covered floor to ceiling with chicken wire, as is the heavyweight door. No windows exist in this room. Feathers, grain, and dust permeate the space.

The westernmost first floor room is the mud/ laundry/ utility room. This room is located in the shed roofed, mid- late 20th century addition. Of significance is the exposed exterior German siding on the east wall. Otherwise, there is a poured cement floor, hot water heater, washer and dryer attachments and mid- late 20th century finishes.

Overall, the building is in fair condition. Occupancy by chickens and large dogs/ animals has deteriorated the interior. The house is altered from its original, with insensitively inserted modern materials, alterations and additions that compromise the significance of the building and deterioration. The addition of the north wing has altered the floor plan of the main living space and the insertion of the modern kitchen and bathroom have altered the front entry area and front half of the original main dwelling. The later additions to the west affected the west façade and original second floor access. The staircase, doors and interior woodwork in half of the house have been altered by the occupation of animals/ large dogs and chickens. Exterior roofing and guttering is green with vegetation growth and vinyl siding has replaced German siding.

There is one outbuilding associated with the Lotze House. That is a c. 1970 gambrel roofed utility shed. The shed has a wood floor, composition fiberboard walls, and asphalt shingled roof.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>fire prevention/ detection</u>

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates c. 1933-1939

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Summary:

The Lotze (Shortall) House is significant as being a building occupied and used in association with fire prevention and fire detection for approximately 40 years. Furthermore, its significance may lie in being one of the few standing towerman's houses built by the CCC of the WPA in Maryland. The structure was known historically as the towerman's house and occupied by the towerman or lookout who worked at the adjacent Long Hill Fire Tower. Alterations have been ongoing by each subsequent towerman's family. Communications / radio equipment inside the house was used to advise authorities of fires in an effort to protect Maryland's woodlands. The Long Hill Fire Tower, which was erected c. 1923, was one of 44 such steel towers erected in Maryland as part of a forest management plan by the Maryland Forest Service, Department of Natural Resources. See attached map and photos printed from the DNR website concerning Maryland's Historic Lookout Towers. The towerman's house was erected c. 1933- 1939 and used for fire detection/prevention purposes through c. 1965-70. (Roger Simonds, tel interview, 12-2-08)

Narrative:

The frame one and a half story Lotze House was built as a towerman's house to accompany the steel 60' tall Long Hill Fire Tower, which was built c. 1923. (website- www.dnr.state.md.us/forests/firetowers/historical_tower_list.asp) The fire tower was constructed on land owned by Gustave Lotze, which .01 acre parcel was later conveyed to the State of MD. (Deed, Liber 69, Folio 489) Following this example, it is proposed that the house was constructed on Lotze's land and conveyed to the State of MD afterwards. Because a lookout or towerman and nearby living quarters would be crucial to a successful forest fire detection plan, it is most likely that the house was built prior to 1939. This is the year that Lotze conveyed a .98 acre parcel to the State of Maryland adjacent to the fire tower. (Deed, Liber JHH 205, Folio 368). Additionally, the house follows the standard or typical size for a towerman's house (Long Hill's original house without additions) of the 1933-1941 period built by members of the CCC. The dates of construction for the Long Hill towerman's house would therefore be 1933-1939. Subsequent conveyances from Lotze to the State of Maryland in 1944 and 1952 provided additional land and woodlands buffer around the lookout tower and towerman's house. (Deed, Liber JHH 298, Folio 228 and Deed, Liber 696, Folio 302)

Gustave Lotze moved his florist and nursery business from Glen Burnie to his Long Hill Road property in 1920 because, as a recent German immigrant, he had encountered prejudice against Germans during the time of World War I. After having his greenhouses repeatedly broken by stones, he relocated. "For many years, he imported rare bulbs and grew the newest and best varieties of flowers there. Discriminating customers like the owner of the Handler Ice Cream Company followed him to his new location which was easily identifiable by the tall fire observation tower near the entrance." (Isabel Shipley Cunningham, The Pasadena Peninsula, 2001, p. 99)

Lotze had purchased 10 acres in 1920 from a 37.5 acre parcel of land originally known as Timber Neck. Emil Frederick and his wife conveyed Timber Neck, as well as other parcels, to Frederick Von Rosen in 1877. (Deed, Liber SH 11, Folio 198) The 37.5 acre parcel stayed intact with each conveyance until 1920. At that time, Thomas Jarrell and his wife, Anna, conveyed 10 of the acres to Lotze. (Deed, Liber WNW 21, Folio 43)

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The Pasadena peninsula was rural at this time and Baltimoreans were just beginning to discover the area for summer vacation visits. Largely agricultural in 1920, summer communities like Riviera Beach, Green Haven and Pinehurst-on-the-Bay were just being developed to attract summer visitors from Baltimore. The Magothy Bridge was built in 1920, and unimproved Mountain Road was paved beginning in 1928. (Cunningham, The Pasadena Peninsula, p. 94-98) Lipin's Corner, less than one quarter mile from the Lotze Florist business, was a popular corner to stop during busy summer weekend travel. John Lipin's gas station opened in 1918 and sold not only gasoline, tire and car accessories, but food and drinks. During busy Sunday evenings in the summers of the 1930's, as travelers returned to Baltimore, there were lines of cars on Mountain Road. "While long lines of cars waited to enter the Baltimore and Annapolis Blvd, passengers (and sometimes even drivers) could go into the store and buy a cold drink while the cars in line would move only a few cars' length." (Cunningham, Pasadena Peninsula, p. 96.) The C&P Telephone expanded to the peninsula and the telephone operators for the local Armiger exchange from 1912-1932 were sisters, Frances and Emma Schramm, who worked out of their home. (Cunningham, p. 89)

Firefighting equipment during this time of expansion was minimal- a horse drawn wagon carrying a barrel of water and hand tools. Under the tenure of the State of Maryland's first State Forester, Fred W. Beasley, (1906-1942) fire detection and suppression received significant attention. Lookout towers were erected under his administration. There were 19 (including Long Hill tower) constructed across the state before 1932. By 1944, that number had increased to 34 lookout towers across the state. (Maryland Forestry and Parks, Centennial 1906-2006, p. 1, www.dnr.state.md.us/centennial/MarylandFireTowers.asp.) A total of 44 fire towers were eventually built in Maryland. (www.firelookout.org/towers/md/md.htm) The earliest of these was erected in 1915 in Garrett County, probably of wood. The later towers, like the Long Hill Tower, were built of steel, by Aermotor Company of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. While Long Hill Tower's height is 60 feet, the average was 80-100 feet.

Tower operators climbed the approximately 150 steps to a small wooden cab, detected forest fires soon after they began, and would contact appropriate personnel on the ground about the fire's location. Such urgent communication would have been by telephone, until the radio was invented. At Long Hill Tower, radio equipment still exists inside the house, which was used by the lookout. According to interviews with veteran lookouts, the Fire Chief/ Fire Warden or local Forestry Office would be contacted by the lookout. As an official call, no other person was allowed to make the communication. If the fire was within a 10 mile radius and could be exactly located, the Fire Warden would be contacted. (Isenberg, 11-08 interview) Otherwise, the Forestry office would be contacted with bearing information. This bearing information was obtained by triangulation; a locating method invented about 1889, in which the intersection or azimuth of bearing lines from two different towers would be used to locate a fire. Crews then responded to the location with equipment to control the fire. (Will Williams and Monte Mitchell, History of the Maryland DNR Forest Service Wildfire Program, pages 3- 4, www.dnr.state.md.us/centennial/MarylandFireTowers.asp) According to retired Anne Arundel County Fire Chief Joe Ross, the Long Hill Fire tower was particularly helpful in spotting brush fires during the 1940's- early 1960's, when such fires were prevalent in Anne Arundel County. A particularly severe one in 1945-47 began in Gambrills and burned a path across the county to Rivera Beach. (Chief Joe Ross, email communication, 11/20/08) The Long Hill Fire Tower was particularly helpful with this disastrous fire.

A taller tower of approximately 100-140 feet was built in several locations on the Eastern Shore. Such height was due to the flatness of the terrain, according to the Forest Fire Lookout Association. These towers were also used during World War II for aircraft identification and as "listening posts" for German submarines off the shores in the Atlantic. (www.firelookout.org/HC-fall2007.htm) The Interstate Fire Tower on Rte. 404 was actually erected twice in the early 1930's. The original 100' height tower was deemed to short and the members of the nearby CCC camp at Reading went

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to the site dismantled and reconstructed the tower to a height of 120'. They built a water tower at the same time. (Lester Adams, tel interview 12-3-08)

Fire towers became obsolete in the 1950's and 1960's, as communications systems improved, and many of the towers were dismantled. There are 24 towers standing in the state today. Some serve as part of the DNR radio communication network, holding radio antennae on the top of the tower. Others have been moved to locations where the public is welcome to view them. Still others have been adapted to hold modern satellite communications devices, some are inaccessible, and most are in disrepair.

The Lotze House at the Long Hill Fire Tower property was constructed as the dwelling for the lookout or tower operator. While a great deal of information is available about fire towers, little published information is available about the towerman's house, the uniformity of construction or variety of these cabins or houses. According to two different lookouts, who are 30+ and 50+ year veteran lookouts and Forestry Service employees, who have been active at state level (Pennsylvania and Massachusetts) and national level to document, record, protect and educate the public about fire lookout tower sites, the towerman's cabin or house followed a typical floor plan after about 1930-33. See copy of floor plan, extracted from an August 1933 drawing entitled "Stone Fire Tower Cabin," Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters, courtesy of the Keystone/PA Chapter of the Forest Fire Lookout Association. Those built between 1933 and 1941 were usually constructed in this area by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Federal Works Progress Administration program. Such houses were more sophisticated than those built prior to 1933. The house at Long Hill Fire Tower appears similar to those built by the CCC. The structure would have been constructed on site of local materials; in Long Hill's case, this was wood. The typical size was approximately 24' x 19', which is very close to the size of the main block of the Long Hill house-28' x 19'. The house would be gable roofed, one story, with front porch (4 posts) across front façade. On the interior, there would be a common room with fireplace of local materials, bedroom and in a shed roofed rear addition holding a small kitchen with hand pump. This kitchen addition would be outside the main footprint. There would be no indoor plumbing/ bathroom. Sometimes if the terrain permitted, there would be a small root cellar. A ladder would access the attic. Should a fire be sighted, and additional fire fighters be needed, the attic would provide storage and sleeping space for crew. But the towerman and his family would reside on the first floor. Interior "Dutch" or two part doors were common, as was a large fireplace in the common room. There existed in the common room a built in cupboard, which when recounted by the former lookouts, appeared to be similar to a drop leaf table or desk. On the front of the cupboard would be a flat surface or drop leaf, which could drop down horizontally on a hinge, when needed as table or desk top, and be turned vertical again, afterwards. (Henry Isenberg and Steve Cummings, tel interviews, 11-20-08)

At sites constructed after 1930, the CCC built both tower and house. Upon completion of construction, pine trees were usually planted around the house and tower as a wind break. This may partially explain the large numbers of pine trees in the immediate vicinity of the Long Hill structures. It is interesting to note that the CCC built 7,000 of the total 10,000 fire towers across the United States. Many are still in use, especially in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Florida. New towers are being built all over the world following plans of these early towers, in Israel, Portugal and in Africa. (Henry Isenberg and Steve Cummings, telephone interviews, 11-20-08)

Based upon limited research, it is unclear how many other such towerman's houses exist in Maryland, still standing near their related fire tower. No published or compiled information on the subject was found. The DNR Forestry Service's list of Maryland fire lookout towers, while useful for a tower's location, approximate date of construction and photos, does not give information about towerman's houses associated with the towers. One house foundation exists in association with the Hamburg Tower, Frederick County. Additionally, a house may have existed at the Church Creek Tower site, but sold

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2394

Name
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Number 8 Page 3

by DNR at some time in the last 20 years. The house associated with the Interstate tower on Rte. 404 has been demolished. The first lookout, Orrie Adams, who commuted from his own farm nearby, began working at the tower in the 1930's and Clarence Chaffinch, the last lookout there finished c. 1970. (Bailey, tel interview, 12-1-08 and Lester Adams, tel interview 12-3-08) It appears rare to have such a house as that at Long Hill existing above foundation level in Maryland, according to conversations with longtime veteran lookouts/ forestry employees. Certainly, additional research would help to clarify the number of such houses standing in the state, their similarity to a "standard" or typical house, to one another, and to those built in nearby states.

In comparing the typical house or cabin with that at Long Hill, it is clear that the typical cabin was built at Long Hill. This standard has, however, been greatly modified and enlarged. It also appears that the building was constructed c. 1933-1939, since the original building exemplifies the typical or standard house of that period, not the primitive style houses of the earlier period. The current bathroom, kitchen, adjacent bedroom and partial living space were contained within the original building. The original floor plan was altered when the kitchen and bath were inserted. The plan was also altered when the rear gable roofed living / dining addition was constructed. And finally, with the west additions of stair/ animal room and mud/ utility room, the house changed greatly from its original configuration. Furthermore, the alteration/ removal of interior woodwork, alteration of fireplace, doors, second floor access, and finishes negatively affects the significance of the building. These building changes and alterations were undertaken over approximately 40 years, through the 1970's.

Usage /occupancy of the Lotze house was probably by two families. The first is unknown, but the second is the Shortall family. Mr. and Mrs. John (and Kittie) Shortall lived and worked as lookouts c. 1945-50 – c.1965-70, raising two daughters in the house. This family was probably responsible for the additions and changes to the house. Mr. Shortall lost his left arm while working as a lookout and after the tower's usage for fire detection was discontinued in c. 1965-70, the Shortalls were allowed to remain in the house. Mrs. Shortall, the last occupant, vacated the house in the late 1990's. (Simonds, tel interview, 12-2-08)

Historically, the house is associated with the Long Hill Fire Tower and the history of fire detection/ prevention and the protection of woodlands in Maryland. Furthermore, its significance may be as one of the few, if not only, standing towerman's houses built by the CCC of the WPA in Maryland. Architecturally, the Lotze House is a simple frame dwelling that has been continuously used and occupied since the early 20th century and the period that is most represented currently is mid- late 20th century. While the location and exterior main block remain intact, insensitive alteration has occurred to the interior floor plan, wall surfaces, baseboard, stair, doors, kitchen and bath areas, exterior roofing and siding. The one existing outbuilding is not historic, constructed c. 1970.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2394

Primary sources:

Adams, Lester, son of first Interstate tower Lookout/ donor of tower land, telephone interview 12-3-08.

Bailey, Ed, longtime resident near Interstate Fire Tower, telephone interview, 12-1-08.

Cummings, Stephen J., Chambersburg, PA, former lookout and Forestry employee for 50+ years, current Regional Fire Warden and President of Pennsylvania Forest Fire Museum Association and Keystone/PA Chapter of the Forest Fire Lookout Association, telephone interview 11-20-08.

Gailey, David, Regional Forester, DNR, telephone and email communications 10-11/08.

Heaver, Melissa, Maryland Fire Museum, Lutherville, MD, email communications, 11-18-08 & 11-19-08.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .5 acre

Acreage of historical setting .5 ac.

Quadrangle name Curtis Bay

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the surveyed area consisted of the immediate park around the Lookout tower and towerman's house. The boundaries of this parcel include pine woodlands to the north, west and east of the house, the entrance driveway and tower south of the house. The surveyed area around the tower and house is totally contained within the State of MD owned Forest Service Southern Region Office and Forestry Education Center property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Catherine Adams Masek		
organization	Historic Preservation Consultant	date	11-20-08
street & number	124 St. Andrews Rd.	telephone	410-987-8519
city or town	Severna Park	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2394

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Primary sources continued:

Isenberg, Henry, Worcester, Mass., Forest Fire Lookout Association Co-Founder and former Lookout for 30+ years, telephone interview 11-20-08.

Ross, Retired Anne Arundel County Fire Chief Joe, email communications 11/18/08- 11/24/08

Simonds, Roger, Sr., Long Hill Road neighbor since 1946, telephone interview, 12-2-08

Stupak, Brian, MD Project Manager, Forest Service, DNR, telephone and email communications 10/ 08

Anne Arundel County Libraries:

Cunningham, Isabel Shipley. The Pasadena Peninsula. Pasadena Business Assoc., 2001.

Cunningham, Isabel Shipley. Between Two Rivers. Pasadena Business Assoc., 1999.

Hopkins, G. M. Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Philadelphia, 1878, reprinted 1994.

Website-<MDLandRec.Net>

"Deed" between Emil Frederick & wife and Ferdinand G. Von Rosen, 1877, Liber SH 11, Folio 198. Timber Neck, 37.5 ac.

"Deed" between Ferdinand G. Von Rosen and Mary Belle Houk, widow, 1895, Liber JCB 4, Folio 240. " " "

"Deed" between Nannie E. Goss, widow, and Thomas E. Jarrell, 1917, Liber GW 141, Folio 84. " " "

"Deed" between Thomas E. Jarrell and wife Anna L., and Gustave A. Lotze, 1920, Liber WNW 21, Folio 43. 10 acres part of Timber Neck

"Deed" between Gustave A. Lotze and State of Maryland, 1924, Liber 69, Folio 489. .01 ac- (tower only)

"Deed" between Gustave A. Lotze and State of Maryland, 1939, Liber JHH 205, Folio 368. .98 ac.- (house)

"Deed" between Gustave A. Lotze and State of Maryland, 1944, Liber JHH 298, Folio 228. .36 ac.- (front buffer)

"Deed" between Bernadene and Paul Cumbo and State of Maryland, 1949, Liber JHH 531, Folio 71. .41 ac.- (buffer to rear/ north of house)

"Deed" between Gustave A. Lotze and State of Maryland, 1952, Liber 696, Folio 302. (3.5 ac. East of fire tower)

Website-<dnr.state.md.us/forests/firetowers/historical_tower_list.asp>

This site provides list of towers in state, with links to each one's specific site, photos, map, brief history

Website- <dnr.state.md.us/centennial/MarylandFireTowers.asp>

This site provides general assessment info of standing towers in MD, brief history of fire detection, selected photos

Website-<firelookout.org>

This national site is for the Forest Fire Lookout Association with links to all states with towers, meeting calendar, rentals, bookstore, officers.

AA-2394

Project LOTZE HOUSE, A. A. CO, LONG HILL RD.

Project # AA-2394 Date 10/08 Page _____

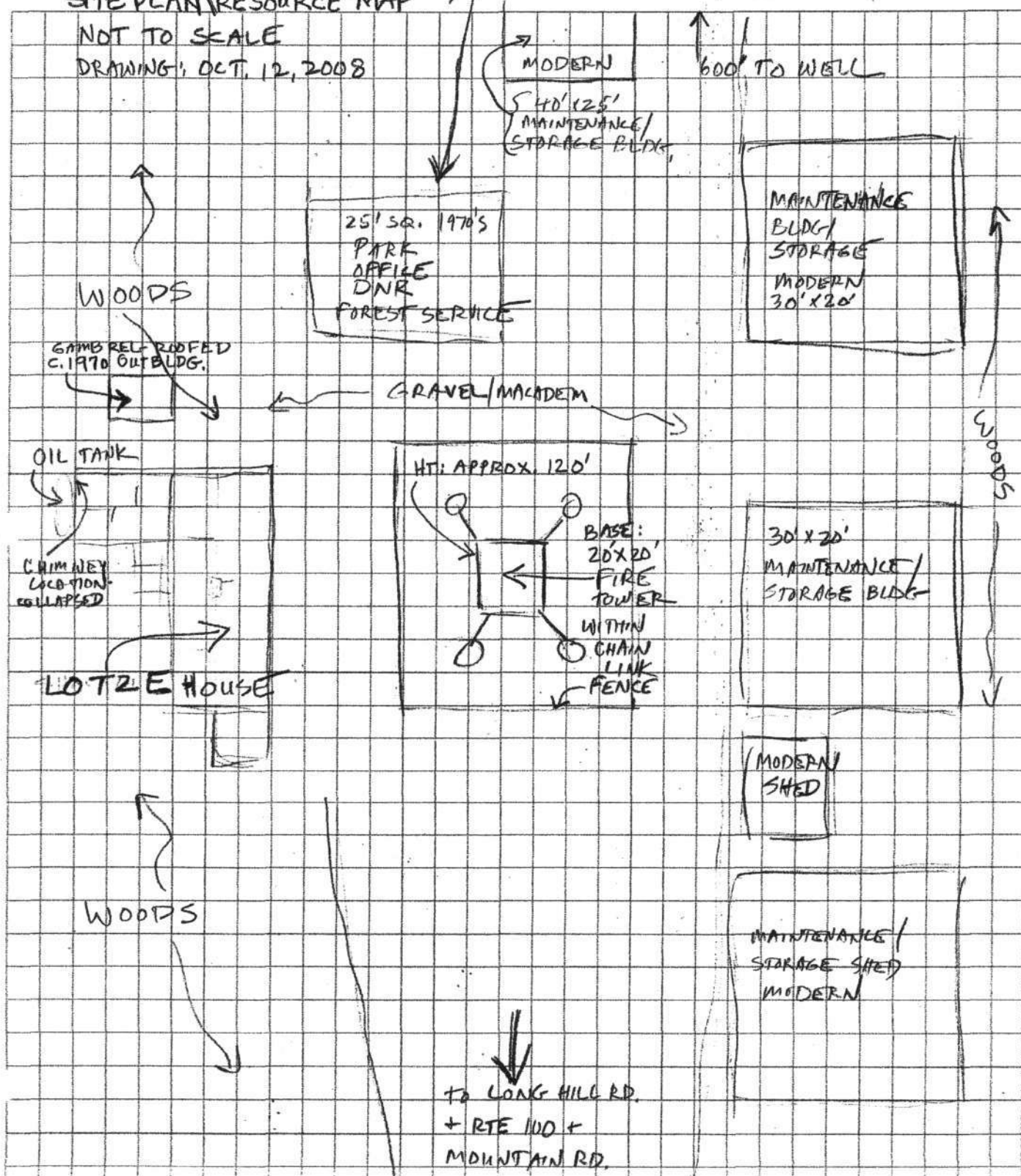
RE: PASADENA LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY
(OFFICE FOR MD. FOREST SERVICE)
SITE PLAN/RESOURCE MAP



Wheeler Goodman Masek
 One Annapolis Street #100
 Annapolis Maryland 21401

V. 410.841.6787
 F. 410.841.5523
 www.wgm-arch.com

NOT TO SCALE
 DRAWING: OCT, 12, 2008



AA-2394

Project LOTZE HOUSE, A.A.CO., LONG HILL RD.

Project # AA-2394 Date 10/08 Page _____



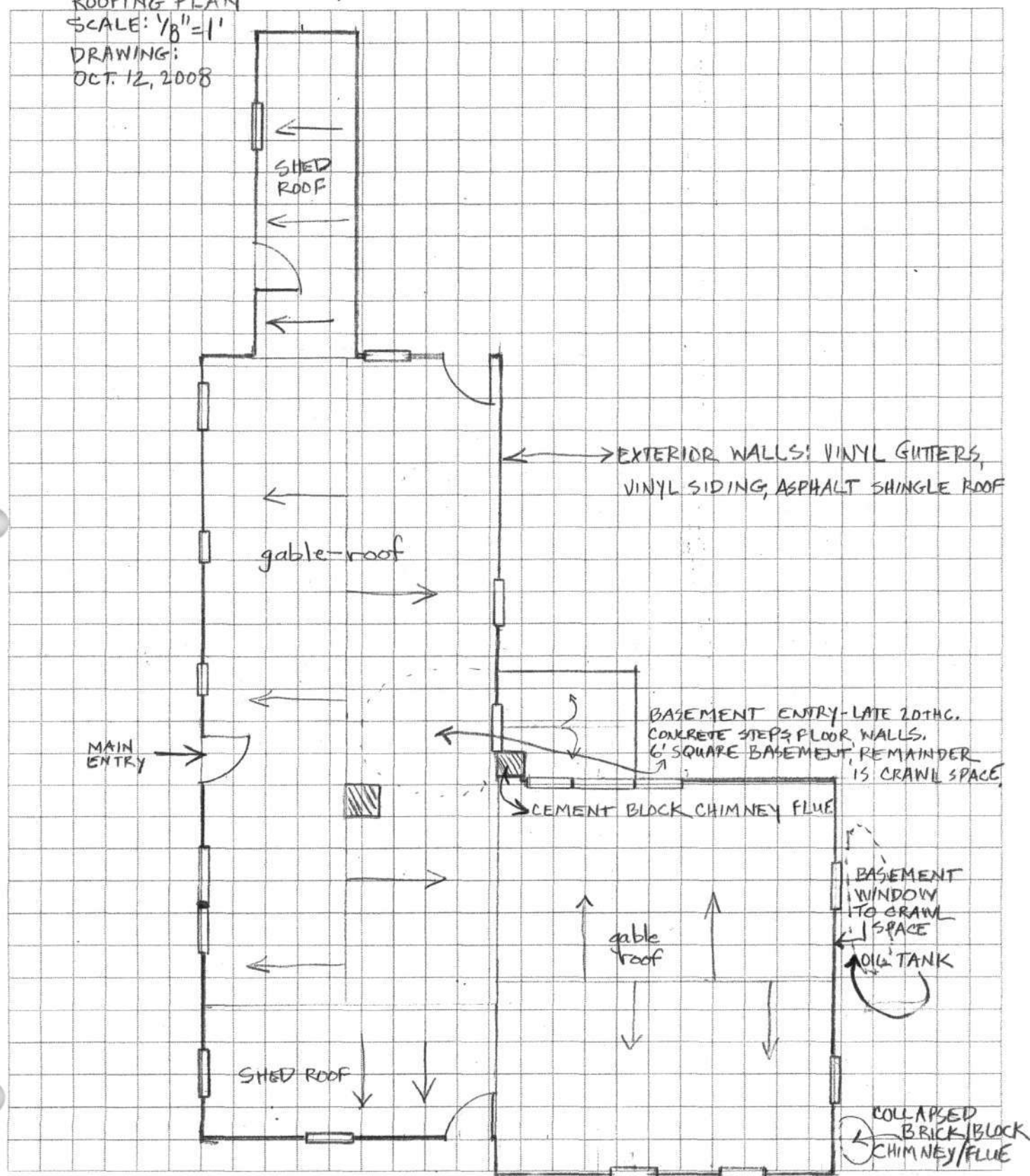
Wheeler Goodman Masek
One Annapolis Street #100
Annapolis Maryland 21401

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F. 410.841.5523
www.wgm-arch.com

RE: PASADENA LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY
OFFICE OF MR. FOREST SERVICE ON PROPERTY
ROOFING PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'$

DRAWING:
OCT. 12, 2008



AA-2394

Project LOTZE HOUSE, A.A.CO., LONG HILL RD.
 Project # AA-2394 Date 10/08 Page _____



Wheeler Goodman Masek
 One Annapolis Street #100
 Annapolis Maryland 21401

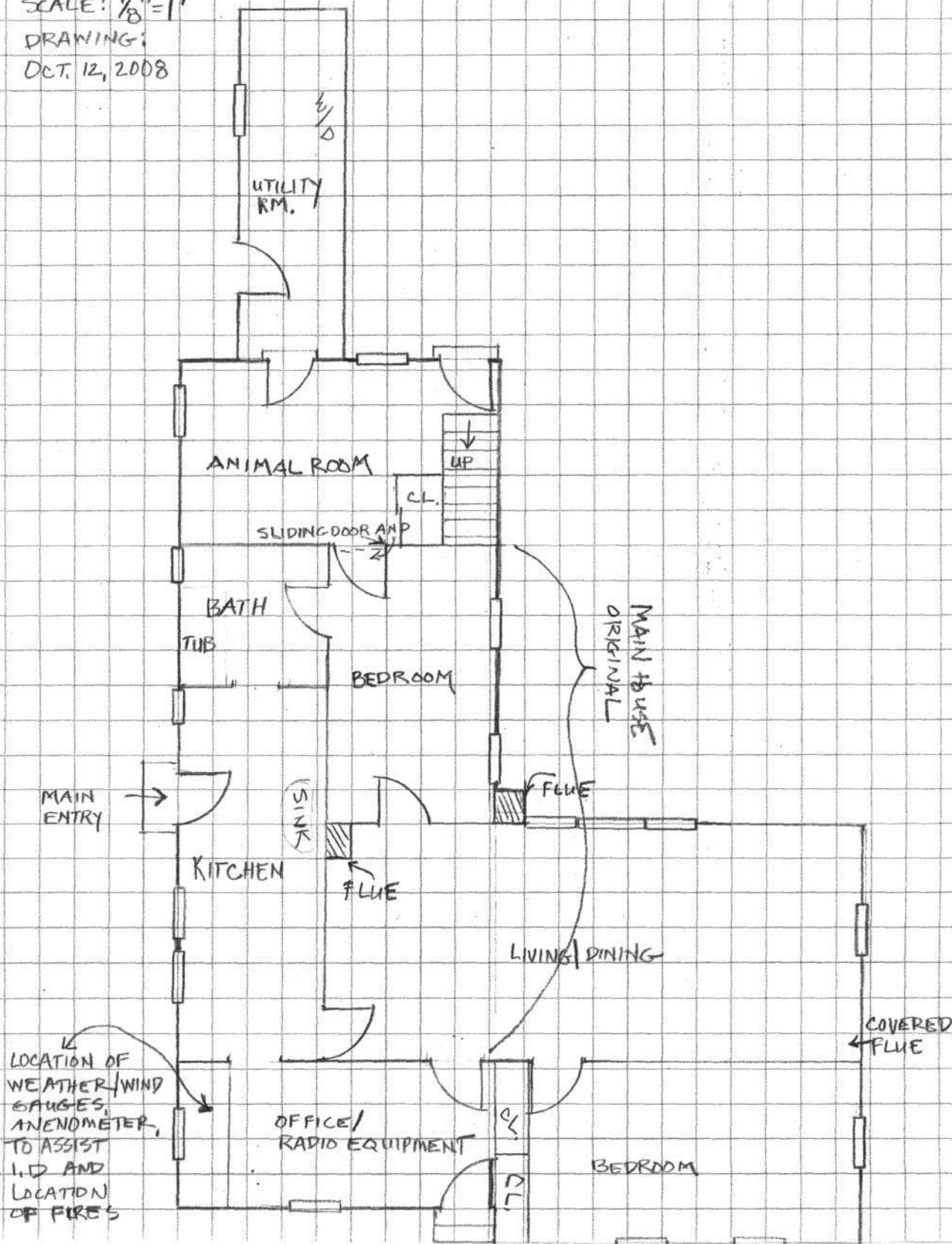
V. 410.841.6787
 F. 410.841.5523
 www.wgm-arch.com

RE: PASADENA LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY
OFFICE OF MD FOREST SERVICE ON PROPERTY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'$

DRAWING:

OCT. 12, 2008



Project LOT 2 E HOUSE, A.A. CO., LONG HILL RD.

Project # AA-2394 Date 10/08 Page _____



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Annapolis Maryland 21401

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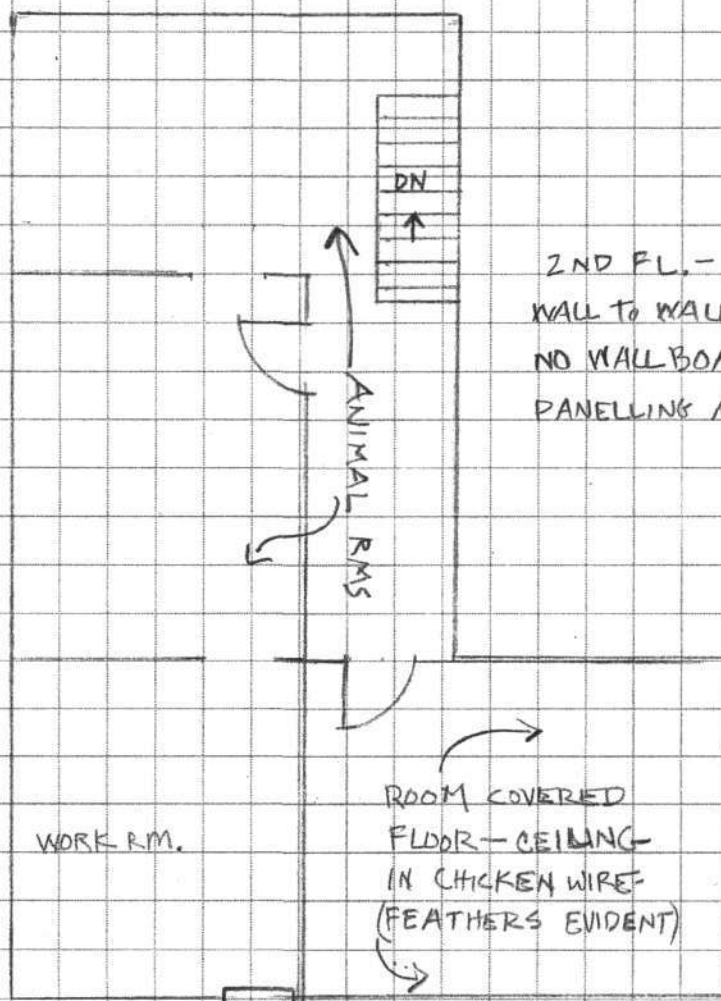
AA-2394

RE: PASADENA LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY
OFFICE OF MD FOREST SERVICE ON PROPERTY.

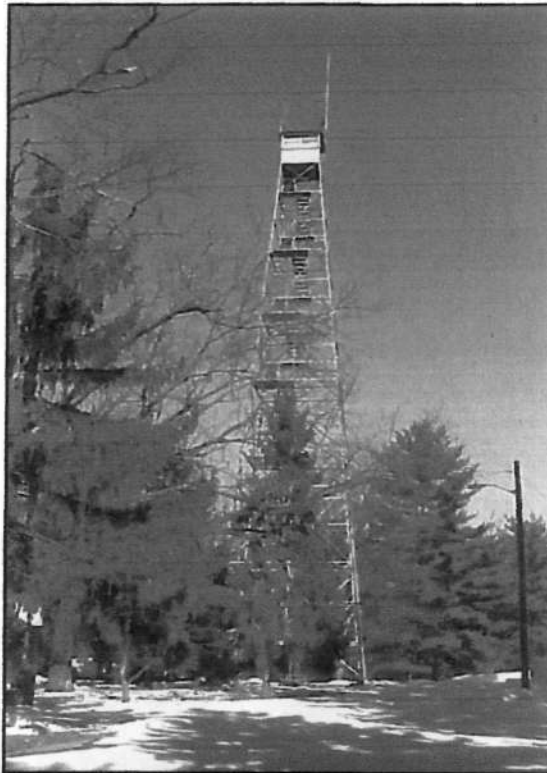
2ND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"=1'

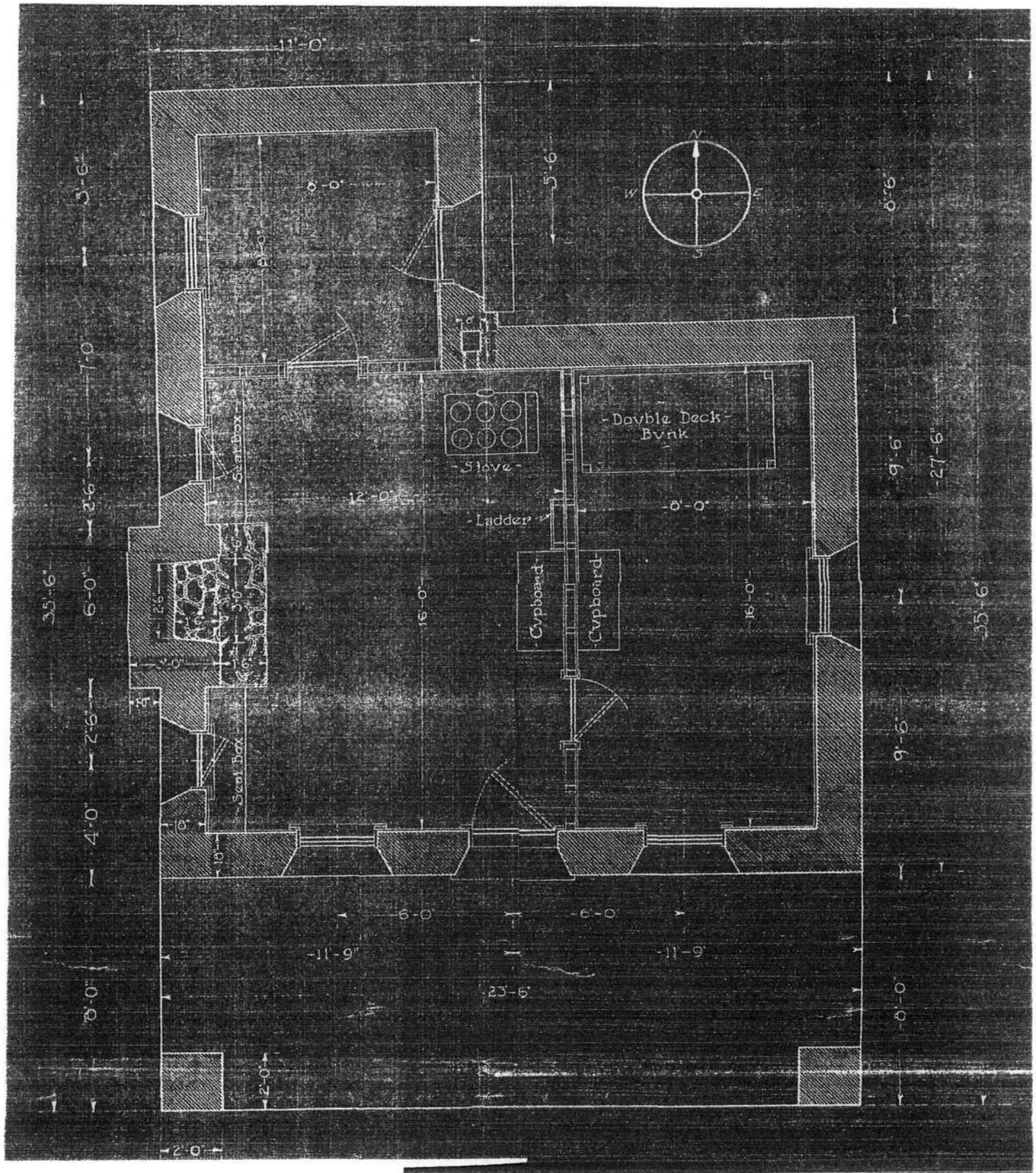
DRAWING: OCT. 12, 2008



**LONG HILL FIRE TOWER SITE PHOTOGRAPHS, SHOWING
TOWER, PARK OFFICE, STORAGE BUILDINGS AND LOTZE HOUSE
PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FOREST SERVICE WEBSITE**



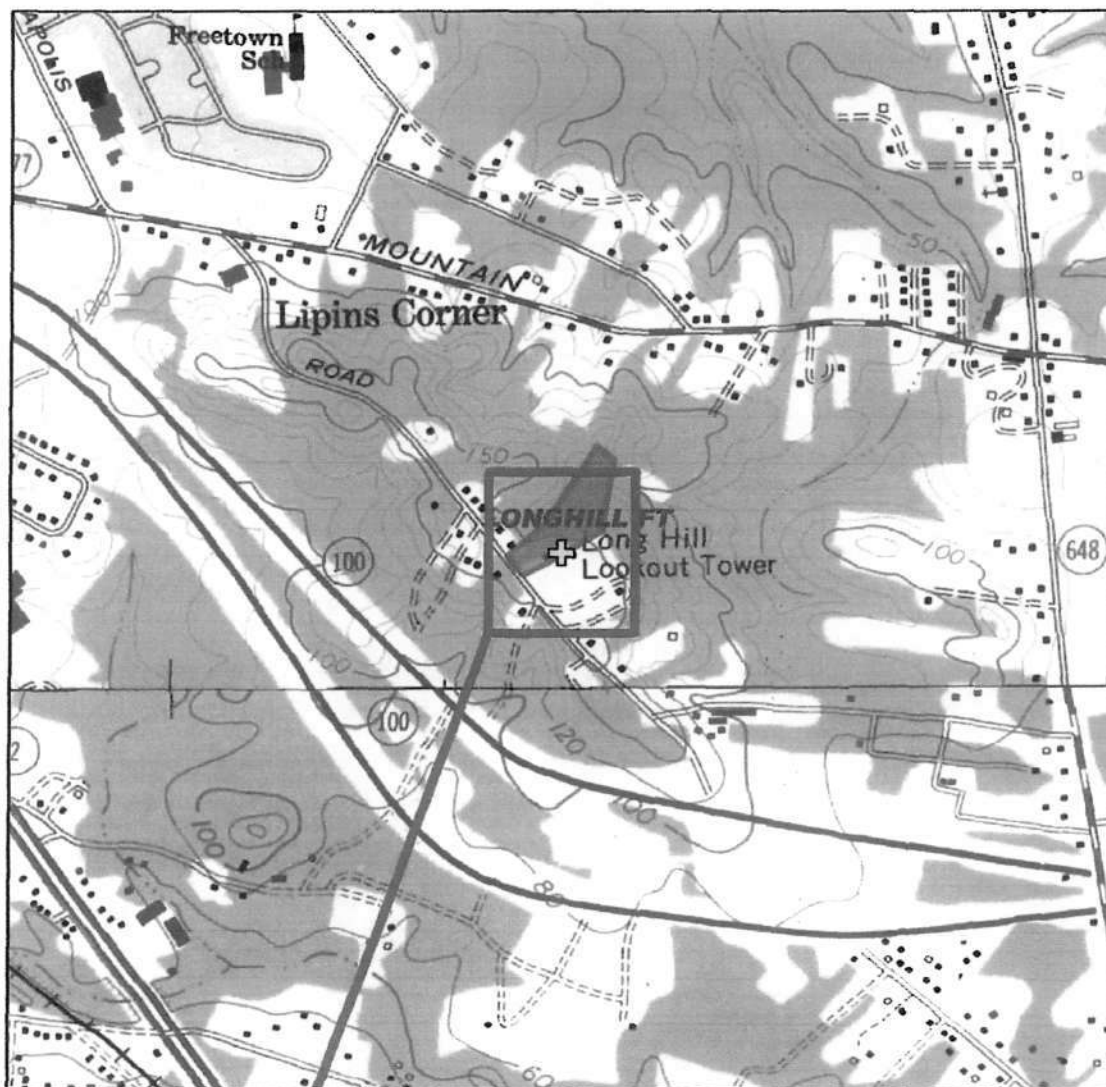
FLOOR PLAN OF TYPICAL LOOKOUT OR TOWERMAN'S HOUSE,
PART OF DRAWING ENTITLED "STONE FIRE TOWER CABIN"
PENNSYLVANIA'S DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS, AUGUST 7, 1933.
COURTESY: KEYSTONE /PA CHAPTER OF THE FOREST FIRE LOOKOUT ASSOCIATION



AA-2394

MAP OF LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY
COURTESY OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FOREST SERVICE WEBSITE

Long Hill



Enlarged with 2005 Imagery



1,320 Feet

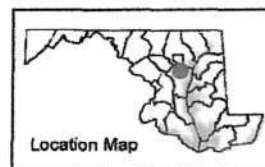


This map was created for general planning purposes.
Public Lands Policy and Planning compiled it from data sets
available at the time of analysis; current conditions may differ.

Apr 10, 2007

Legend

- + Forest Tower Property
- DNR Land





DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES-FOREST SERVICE

FORESTRY EDUCATION CENTER

 **SOUTHERN REGION**

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY DISTRICT OFFICE

AA-2394

LOTZE HOUSE

LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY

PASADENA, ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

SITE - VIEW EAST

10/08

MD SHPO

10P5



AA-2394

LOTZE HOUSE

LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY

PASADENA, ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

SOUTH (FRONT) + WEST (SIDE) FACADES

10/08

MD SHPO

2 OF 5



AA-2394

LOTZE HOUSE

LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY

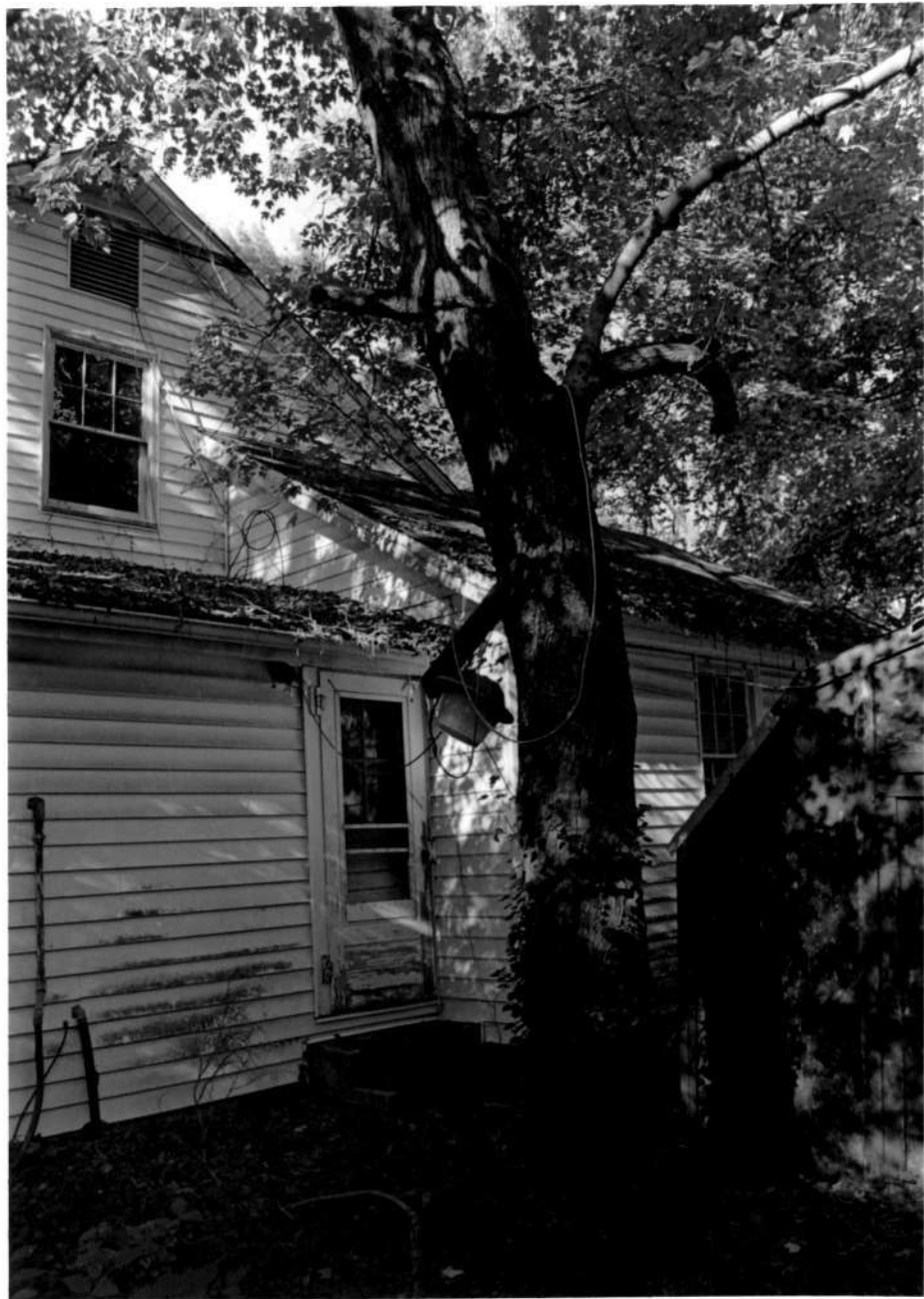
PASADENA, ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

NORTH (REAR) + WEST (SIDE) FACADES

10/08

MD SHPO

3 OF 5



AA-2394

LOTZE HOUSE

LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY

PASADENA, ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

EAST (SIDE) FACADE

10/08

MD SHPO

4 OF 5



AA-2394

LOTZE HOUSE

LONG HILL FIRE TOWER PROPERTY

PASADENA, ANNE ARUNDEL Co.

INTERIOR - RADIO OFFICE - SOUTHEAST RM.

10/08

MD SHPO

5 OF 5